

CHICAGO GOT IT.

THE END OF THE FIGHT FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE.

EXCITING SCENES IN THE HOUSE

On the Eighteenth Ballot Chicago Gets a Majority of the Votes Cast—Scenes Around the Ballot Boards in the Cities.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—In spite of a bad day, with rain falling and skies so dark that a full head of gas was blowing above the glass panels of the ceiling of the hall of the house at high noon, the galleries were packed with spectators and crowds obstructed the corridors. All of these people had gathered to witness the deciding struggle between the adherents of the cities of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, upon the result of which depends the location of the world's fair of 1892.

Chauncey M. Depew, Major Creiger and a host of representative men were to be seen in the reserved galleries.

Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, opened the proceedings by presenting John E. Reburn, successor of the late Representative Kelley, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reburn took his place before the bar and was sworn in by the speaker.

The clerk read the special order of the house prescribing the method of voting upon the site for the fair, requiring each one to have a majority of the votes cast.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, wished to know if there would be an opportunity afforded to pass upon the question as to whether there shall be a fair before selecting a site, and the speaker replied that, under the special order, this opportunity could not be had, and immediately directed the clerk to call the roll.

The vote resulted: Chicago, 134; New York, 73; St. Louis, 61; Washington, 56; scattering, 1.

The speaker announced that the total number of votes cast was 305, and 133 was a majority. During the call many members kept tally for themselves, and so it happened that when Mason's name was called, he shouted out "sixty-five" (meaning the total number of votes cast for Chicago up to that point), but corrected himself immediately to "Chicago," to the amusement of the house.

People were jubilant upon the announcement of the vote, but were restrained from expressing their feelings openly by reason of the speaker's caution to the house to refrain from any demonstration.

During the recapitulation of the names, there were signs of consultation among the leaders, and Chicago and Washington people looked with suspicion upon the speakers of Missouri, when he approached Amos Cummings, of New York, and held a whispered conversation with him for a second ballot.

A second ballot was taken, and resulted as follows: Chicago, 121, New York, 83, St. Louis, 59, Washington, 46. This showed gains of six and eleven for Chicago and New York respectively, and losses of two and ten for St. Louis and Washington respectively. The single scattering vote also disappeared. The total vote was 309, of which 135 is a majority.

As soon as the result had been announced, without awaiting the speaker's call, the speaker stated that no city had received a majority of all the votes cast, and accordingly directed the clerk to again call the roll, so the strident voice of the reading clerk again began the call. There was a good deal of ill-suppressed excitement visible which was hardly justified by the result, although the New York and Chicago people professed their satisfaction.

The official announcement was: Total vote, 309; necessary to a choice, 154; Chicago, 121; New York, 83; St. Louis, 59; Washington, 46. As compared with the first ballot this showed a gain for Chicago of six, for New York of nine and losses for St. Louis and Washington of six and eleven respectively.

The clerk had no chance to rest, for ignoring the appeals of certain members who had been at luncheon to be allowed to record their ballots, a practice forbidden by the new rules, the speaker again directed the roll to be called.

CHICAGO GAINING.

This was the fourth ballot, and it resulted in the casting of the deciding vote—306. The details were: Chicago, 134; New York, 86; St. Louis, 48; Washington, 29. The Chicago men brightened visibly at the result, for they had gained six votes, while St. Louis lost five—the beginning of the end in their case—and Washington five.

Even without waiting for a recapitulation of the votes, the reading clerk, showing signs of weariness, began the monotonous roll-call once more. As the roll progressed, the Chicago men began for the first time to show symptoms of uneasiness and nervousness, and Springer, who were doing the larger part of the whipping in, redoubled their efforts, hurrying pages into the restaurant, and the committee rooms after absent members and running out others from the lobbies and clock rooms.

Mr. Flower was keeping tally for the New Yorkers and greeted every accession with a smile. From his seat in the center Hitt was doing the same for Chicago, and he appeared to be the least anxious of the little knot of earnest whisperers in his vicinity.

The fifth ballot showed a total vote of 312, and apportionments of Chicago were justified in measure, for New York gained six votes, while Chicago added but six to her column. St. Louis meanwhile, fell off ten votes and Washington five.

All was excitement as roll-call again began. It was apparent that the southern members, who had steadfastly supported St. Louis up to this point, were beginning to break away and were going over to New York. Consequently the expectations of New Yorkers were at the highest point, and indeed, in this vote they polled their full strength, but gained only six votes, while Chicago gained nine, and St. Louis and Washington kept up their steady retrogression, the former losing ten and the latter five votes. The total vote was again 312, of which Chicago received 149, New York 116, St. Louis 28 and Washington 19.

NEW YORKERS WEAKEN.

The New York people were discomfited at their small gain, and began to realize that they could do no more. The desertion of Wade, of Missouri, from St. Louis to Chicago added to their alarm, so a reading of the vote was demanded, not to verify it but to secure time for consultation. The New Yorkers gathered about the house and the result was shown just as roll call was begun by Wilson's rising and moving a recess until tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

There was a shout of disapproval and derision from the compact Chicago forces, and when the speaker attempted to put the question several Chicagoans answered on their feet with points of order, alleging that the motion came too late—that the roll call had begun.

The speaker, however, declared that he had recognized Mr. Wilson's motion, and that he had called, and put the question. Without waiting for the announcement of the viva voce vote, Mr. Wilson demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

There was much excitement on the floor at this point. Flower, of New York, was hurrying about from one man to another, pointing at the clock, which indicated the hour of 6:30, and urging a recess.

NEW YORK'S STRATEGY FOILED.

A rumor ran over the western side of the hall, where Chicago was in force, that it was the purpose of the New Yorkers to arrange about from one man to another, pointing at the clock, which indicated the hour of 6:30, and urging a recess.

interest was leading the movement, tended to add to the anxiety to see the result.

If such was the purpose, however, it failed signally, for on the yeas and nays vote the west clannishly rallied together, and the house refused to take a recess by a vote of yeas 136, nays 174.

Chicago answered in feverish impatience, fearing some dilatory tactics that would lose them the advantage they held. The speaker rushed forward to the clerk, exclaiming: "Call the roll!" "Call the roll!"

New York's backbone was broken, however, and there was little further opposition.

The clerk again took up his list and began: "Mr. Abbott," and so on down the roll.

WITHIN ONE VOICE.

The result was 311 votes, divided as follows: Chicago 154, New York 112, St. Louis 27, Washington 17. A majority would be 156, and Chicago had 154, just two votes short. There was an army of expectation when Mr. Mason dragged Mr. Reburn, the new member, forward. He said he wished to change his vote from New York to Chicago, and did so. He was greeted with applause, and evidently expected to lead a stampede for Chicago, but he was disappointed. Nobody followed his example, and Chicago's total stood at 155, one less than a majority. The New York forces were retiring in good order and contested every inch of ground.

SO ANOTHER CALL WAS NECESSARY. It was the eighth and last, for Chicago achieved her victory, and out of a total of 307 votes, received 157, three more than a majority. New York had 107, St. Louis twenty-five, and Washington eighteen.

The announcement of the result was greeted with tremendous applause by the Chicago adherents. They shouted and cheered while Mr. Lamlar waved his handkerchief around his head and shook hands with everybody within reach.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock in the wildest of the uproar.

ALL WILL WORK FOR SUCCESS.

Chauncey M. Depew, Representative of New York, in an interview tonight, expressed himself as regarding the fight over, and announced their intention to vote for Chicago, and pledging Chicago a success. They express the conviction that the result is due to quarrels in New York state, with which the public is familiar. The supporters of Washington generally feel very friendly towards Chicago, and so do many of the friends of St. Louis. Opponents of any fair at all very largely voted either Chicago or Washington.

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AN INDIANA CROWD

TRYING TO GET CONTROL OF THE SEAL FISHERIES.

A VERY NICE SCHEME FIXED UP

By which the Indiana Patriots Hope to Get Repealed for Their Licks for Harrison During the Presidential Campaign.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—[Special.]—There is a great scramble being made by various companies all over the country to secure the control of the seal fur fisheries in the Behring sea.

THE BIDS OPENED.

The government has opened the bids for the control of these fisheries for the next twenty years. It allows 60,000 seals to be killed annually. The Alaska Seal Fur company has controlled it for twenty years past. They are among the score of bidders this time. Their profits for twenty years have been 990 per cent annually, consequently the great scramble and large number of bidders. Among the bids is one numbered 8, from the Atlantic and Pacific company, of New York, by C. H. Kenner, president.

A CAT IN THE MEAL TUB.

It is only an average bid, but there is much significance in it. Behind it is President Harrison's little Indianapolis crowd. The Indiana men, interested are L. T. Michener, attorney-general of the state, and chairman of the republican state committee; "Blocks-of-Five" Dudley, treasurer of the republican national committee; Thomas F. Ryan, a treasury official; Lon Hendrickson, Rhody Shields and Mose McLean, all Indianapolis republicans and members of the senate. They are all interested in the seal fur fisheries, and it is he who inaugurated the scheme.

HALFORD IS IN IT.

This crowd of hoosiers have no money, but they expect to procure the bid through their "pull" with the administration, and have arranged to take in certain rich furriers of New York, who are to furnish the capital. An evening paper, in exposing the entire matter, says: "Lije Halford, the president's private secretary, is in it."

CHICAGO GETS IT.

Chicago was voted the world's fair on the eighth ballot, this evening. The bill to hold a fair has, however, not yet been passed. The bill is now in the hands of the committee on commerce. The southern men will vote almost solidly against it. Some fears are entertained that it will not pass, but the Chicago men seem determined to rush it through. The New Yorkers are, however, quietly working tonight to kill the bill. Speaker Reed voted on every ballot for New York. It is the first action the house has taken since the election of the speaker. He is believed to be secretly glad Chicago got it. New York elected Reed speaker. He had to repay this. However, the edict went forth from Quay that New York must not have the fair. He thought Tammany would control it, and thereby make New York solidly democratic in '92.

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WAR IN STOCKS.

TENNESSEE COAL AND IRON STOCK TUMBLING.

AND JOHN INMAN TAKES IT IN

Tom Platt's Big Scheme of Squeezing Inman Falls, and the Stock Decline on His Hands—The Varying Markets.

NEW YORK, February 24.—[Special.]—The Tennessee coal and iron stock has been the most sensational thing in Wall street during the last ten days.

On February 8th it sold at 85, and today it sold 84 a share below that price. It has done most of that grand and lofty tumbling during the past four and five days. There was a regular panic in it today. It opened this morning at 69, and before 1 o'clock was down to 51. At this point big buying orders appeared in the market, and a sharp rally ensued, carrying the price up in a whirl to 59, at which figure it closed.

THE CAUSE OF THE DECLINE.

The erratic performance is said to have been induced, directly and indirectly, by the advocates and opponents of the suit recently instituted by the present managers of the company against John H. Inman. When President Tom Platt and his associates sprung the suit, there was a great rumormongering quickly spread. Mr. Inman would be dispossessed of two or three millions of dollars, all of which was to flow into the treasury of the company. On this sort of talk the stock was rampantly bulled from 55 to 87. The suit does not now look so promising for the plaintiffs.

THE CAUSE OF THE DECLINE.

On the contrary many people who have seen Inman's answer say his defense is conclusive. This is assigned on all sides as the cause for the recent tumble in the stock.

INMAN BUTS THE STOCK.

When the stock touched 51 today Mr. Inman himself and several of his close friends are said to have become heavy buyers, and report credits them with having accumulated about 15,000 shares at between 51 and 53, thereby checking the decline. All things considered, it is safe to say John Inman and his followers are no poorer tonight than they were a week ago when Tennessee coal was selling at 80.

HE WILL BE ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

A Preacher Gets Into Rather Bad Repute in Birmingham, Ala., February 24.—[Special.]—Rev. Wesley Bryant, pastor of the Baptist church at Sandusky, eight miles from this city, and P. H. Jenkins, a member of his church, are hunting each other with shotguns. Bryant has a wife and six children, and Jenkins has a grown son and a daughter sixteen years old. Several days ago Miss Jenkins fell from a ladder and was seriously injured. Saturday her father found her at the home of a friend, a few miles away, and persuaded her to return home, and she told her father that Mr. Bryant, the minister, induced her to leave home. Yesterday young Jenkins called on the minister and asked for an explanation. He was promptly kicked out in one round prize-ring rules by the minister's preacher. Not content with this, Mr. Bryant shouldered his shotgun and started to the house of Brother Jenkins. The elder Jenkins saw him coming and got the drop on him.

THEY LEFT EARLY.

Both men were in the press gallery, watching the voting, all day, but left before the last ballot, for on the sixth it was evident Chicago would win. New York's next effort was to kill the bill, but the men who wanted or Chicago today will be compelled to vote for the passage of the bill. Therefore, the Chicago men felt that New York could not down this time in the game. Not a single Georgia man voted for Chicago. The vote was divided between New York, St. Louis and Washington. However, on the decisive vote nearly all the Georgians went to New York. Judge Stewart voted for Washington all the way through.

LONGSTREET IN TOWN.

General Longstreet arrived in Washington today. Just after Mr. Harrison's election, he promised and Mayor Grant, who had the honor to kill the bill, but the men who wanted or Chicago today will be compelled to vote for the passage of the bill. Therefore, the Chicago men felt that New York could not down this time in the game. Not a single Georgia man voted for Chicago. The vote was divided between New York, St. Louis and Washington. However, on the decisive vote nearly all the Georgians went to New York. Judge Stewart voted for Washington all the way through.

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CHANDLER AND CALL.

The Senator From New Hampshire Offended at the Florida Editing the Record.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—Mr. Chandler

rising to a question of personal privilege, called attention to the fact that the senator from Florida (Call) in debate last Thursday had uttered words personally offensive to him (which he had not then heard), and had followed up the breach of order by changing and adding to the official report of his remarks a paragraph still more offensive. He (Chandler) deemed it his duty (before replying to the assault made upon him) to bring the senator's conduct before the senate for such action as might be deemed just and equitable for such transgressions. He therefore offered a preamble and resolution, stating that the senator from Florida had charged him in debate with personal responsibility for the outraging of a woman and the murdering of children and the destruction of the happiness of households in the south by men who were emissaries behind him, and that the senator had, in addition, inserted the following paragraph which he had not spoken:

AN OBSCURANT PARAGRAPH.

The blood of Saunders (if the evidence shall show his death was in any way connected with prosecutions in the United States courts) will rest on his conscience; the shrieking ghosts of outraged, murdered women and children, victims of lust and passions of a race who owe all that they know of religion and civilization to the southern white people, and not to the senator from New Hampshire.

It will disturb his sleeping and his waking hours. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not wash his blood-stained hands from the guilt of the murder of these tender white women and children.

The resolution condemns such action as a breach of privilege, for the senator (Call) is censured, and orders the words so inserted and the paragraph so added to be stricken from the report in the Congressional Record.

MR. CALL'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Call defended his course in the matter, asserting that he had in the debate expressed substantially the same ideas as was expressed in the additional paragraph. He had simply changed the phraseology, as he has the right to do, and, therefore, the statement made by the senator from New Hampshire was not true. It was the first time in his eleven years' service in the senate that he heard it claimed that it was not admissible for a senator to correct or explain, to amplify language used by him, so as to express more clearly the idea intended to be conveyed.

Mr. Chandler repelled the intimation that anything which he had stated was not true. He desired to have the decision of the senate on the question he presented. He only stated that the senate should decide whether such language might be used by one senator in relation another senator, and whether the senator from Florida was to be permitted, without pen alone in his room, to write out additional changes and send them to the public printer to be published throughout the country as if they had been actually spoken in the senate. He sent the original of the additional paragraph by a page to Mr. Call and asked whether that was in his handwriting.

MR. CALL REPEATS HIS CHARGES.

Mr. Call said that this was an extraordinary performance on the part of the senator from New Hampshire, and he repeated his assertion that he had, in debate, clearly and distinctly charged that the senator with responsibility for the death of Saunders and for other outrages committed in the south. The report, when it came to him was not, he said, a full and accurate report of his remarks, and he was authorized to correct and to transpose, and he had done so.

THE RESOLUTION.

The resolution went over until tomorrow, when discussion of the Blair bill was resumed.

TAKING OPPOSITE VIEWS.

On the Report of the Farnell Commission—Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, February 24.—In the house of commons Mr. Morley gave notice that he would move, as an amendment to W. H. Smith's motion, that the house adopt the Farnell report, that the house reprobates the charge of the gravest and most obvious falsehood based upon calumny, that have been made against members of the house, and who, in expressing their satisfaction at the exposure made of the evil-doers, regrets the wrong inflicted and the suffering and loss endured through the acts of fraud and illegality.

Sir Charles Edward Lewis, member for Antwerp, gave notice that he would move that the house deplore that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien and seven other members, have, by an official commission, been declared parties to a treasonable conspiracy; that Mr. Farnell and many others have been declared parties to a criminal conspiracy, and that the house finds the conduct of such members deserving of severe condemnation.

Mr. Russell denied that the police had destroyed property of tenants.

Sir Charles Russell maintained that the government procedure in Ireland constituted a system that could stand long beside that of the country government, according to constitutional principles. [Hear! Hear!]

THE HOUSE VOTED AGAINST THE MOTION TO ADJOURN BY 196 TO 154.

HE WAS QUITE SOCIAL.

Much to the Disgust of the Men Whom He Approached.

MADISON, Ga., February 24.—[Special.]—An amusing incident occurred at the Methodist church in this city, yesterday, which, for the time being, caused the congregation to become somewhat demoralized. As the pastor, Rev. W. L. Wooten, was in the midst of his morning discourse, a man, a stranger to our people, walked with unsteady gait up the aisle, and took his seat near the center of the church, on the pew occupied by Mr. J. S. Jeffries. No sooner had he taken his seat than he threw his arms around the neck of Mr. Jeffries, as though to embrace him. Mr. Jeffries, seeing the man's conduct, and supposing that he was drunk, or that he was a lunatic, called out to the minister could not be heard. The man proved to be from Social Circle, and his object in visiting the church was to see Mr. Wooten, but seeing him engaged in preaching he had just seen enough left not to disturb him, but too little to refrain from embracing Mr. Jeffries.

THE RUMOR ABOUT DUDLEY.

The Probability That His Name May Be Withdrawn.

AMERICA, Ga., February 24.—[Special.]—A report is current here tonight to the effect that the appointment of the negro Dudley as minister at Americus had been or would be withdrawn.

THE EMPTY TREASURY

THE SURPRISE OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN

AT THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

They Thought They Had a Large Amount of Money in the Treasury, and Now Find That They Are in Debt Instead.

JACKSON, Miss., February 24.—[Special.]—The Mississippi legislature, which assembled on January 7th, has adjourned sine die.

Of the bills introduced four hundred and sixty house bills, one hundred and fifty-three senate bills became laws. The act calling a constitutional convention in August is of course the most important bill passed. The "trust" bill is very sweeping in its provisions. The act repealing the law requiring deposits of insurance companies in the state treasury, takes effect January 1st, 1892. No reform in the penitentiary leasing system has been effected, but the governor and attorney-general are added to the board of control, having the management of the penitentiary and convicts. The act requiring that all laws, characters, etc., of a local character shall be published in the county to which they apply, instead of in the state organ, is hailed with delight by the country press and was recommended by the state press association, the state printer being a member.

THE HOUSE IN A GENERAL JUBILEE JUST before adjourning. A score of humorous speeches were made, and ridiculous resolutions were offered. Speaker Madison and Clerk Wilson were thanked by the house for the impartial and efficient manner which they had discharged their duties, and a handsome silver service was presented to the speaker, and a fine gold-headed cane to the clerk. The colored members supplemented these presentations by appropriate resolutions, and movements to both the clerk and speaker. The employees were also thanked, etc. Governor Stone kept square up with the speaker, and signed every bill before adjournment except two minor ones, retained because they are already covered by laws on the books. He has not vetoed a bill this session. A great many new railroads have been chartered, and scores of acts passed incorporating new towns and schools. The house appointed a committee of three to visit the girls' school at Columbus and investigate the charges preferred by the girls against President Cooke. The effort to reduce the interest on the Chickasaw school fund from seven to five per cent, which was the chief cause of difference between the two houses, and prevented adjournment Saturday, failed.

SENATOR DILLON HE

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
 The Daily (Including Sunday).....\$10.00
 The Sunday (30 or 24 Pages).....\$ 2.00
 The Weekly (12 Pages).....\$ 1.25
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 ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 25, 1890.

A Western Farmer's Letter.

A farmer at Maynard, Ohio, writes that he has carefully examined a copy of THE CONSTITUTION, and desires to subscribe for it, as the paper pleases him very much.

Our correspondent then proceeds to say: I have been making preparations for some time to go south to live. Please let me know what land is worth in the region of Atlanta. What can you grow? What drawbacks do you have? Will stock do well there? Do the negroes go to the same school with the whites? Are negroes saucy and impudent? I am a democrat and respect the negro in his place, but I do not want to be ruled by him in any degree. Are your winters all rain and mud? Are there any good farms of from two hundred to three hundred acres for sale? Please answer, as I may decide to come this spring.

If our Ohio friend has no further questions to ask, he will do well to pack up and come along without loss of time. He will find in the neighborhood of Atlanta good farms, large or small enough to suit him, and he will be able to purchase one at from ten to forty dollars an acre, according to its location and advantages. This is a good section for stock, because we have plenty of the best grass in the world—the inexhaustible Bermuda. Our winters are mild enough to make outdoor work agreeable almost any day, and we are fortunately exempt from such evils as too much rain and mud. Cotton, corn, wheat and oats and all fruits that belong to the temperate zone are abundantly produced in this region. Our drawbacks are all in the past. Our increasing facilities for cheap transportation have placed our farmers within easy reach of numerous markets, and the cotton crop, of which the south has a monopoly, insures them every year a ready return in cash for their labor. Our correspondent, after he has been here a few days, will see that negro rule in any degree is an impossibility, not to be considered for a moment. He will find that the negroes do not try to go to the same schools with the whites, or to any other places where they are not wanted. They prefer to associate with each other, and as they are employed by the whites and depend upon them for their wages and daily bread they are naturally respectful and well disposed. Any friction between the two races is exceptional, and is soon forgotten. For every negro and white man who are at odds, there are a thousand of each race who are on good terms, dealing fairly and justly with each other.

The western farmer who settles near Atlanta will find himself among a progressive and industrious people, equipped with churches, schools, newspapers and all the good things of life. Immigrants from the north and east receive a cordial welcome when they come as settlers, and not as political agitators, and when they happen to be democrats they soon feel at home. There are thousands of western farmers entertaining the sentiments of this Ohio letter-writer who would find themselves surrounded by friends as soon as they made their homes in Georgia. They would meet with nothing but friendly greetings, open hospitality and perfect confidence. No word or act on the part of their neighbors would ever remind them of the fact that they were strangers from a distant section. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say anything more. The intelligent readers of newspapers in Ohio must know something about our natural advantages, and they must know that we are a moral and conservative people, peaceful, happy and prosperous, and devoted to the cause of law and order.

Mrs. Judge Lynch.

The Missouri women, who in an evil hour became criminals in the interests of moral reform, have been made to suffer the consequences. No matter what issue is before the public, the people of this country have made up their minds that Mrs. Judge Lynch must take a back seat and obey the law. If she takes a notion to wreck the property of a citizen and destroy it she will find that she will be treated just like any other law-breaker.

The female crusaders in Missouri have been tried, found guilty, and duly fined for their offense. Sentimentalism, brass bands, and the enthusiasm of their admirers did not save them. It is to be hoped that the lesson will not be overlooked. We must conduct even a moral reform in a lawful way. Our supreme interest, humanly speaking, is the maintenance of the reign of law. Mrs. Judge Lynch must throw down her weapons and conduct herself in a womanly and law-abiding way. If she refuses she will find that the way of the transgressor is hard.

A Curious Fad.

According to a metropolitan contemporary, there is a pretty state of affairs in New York city. It is not only pretty but really very serious, and the contemporary alludes to makes a dignified protest against it. It seems that the ambitious but impetuous young men of that town are carrying out a fad of their own that is at once curious, instructive and deplorable. They insist on wearing evening dress. They do not go to balls, they rarely attend theaters, except to sit in the back seats, and they know nothing whatever of society, and yet they insist on appearing in evening dress.

They have read so much about evening dress, and they have seen so many persons wearing about town in the garb of a hotel waiter that they took upon it as the one thing essential to a complete enjoyment of life. They have carried the matter so far that they dress elaborately when they dine in the smoking-room of a fashionable restaurant; they wear evening dress when they go alone to the theater; they wear it at business meetings for the purpose of leaving the impression that they anticipate a season of social idleness when they adjourn; newspaper reporters wear evening dress while getting up

their "dabs" of copy; and the whole town seems to be running wild with this peculiar piece of crankism.

It is no wonder that the esteemed contemporary before mentioned makes a dignified protest; but in that gay and giddy town what good will a dignified protest do? It may have on a standing collar, and wear a big walking-stick, and speak in a stentorian tone of voice, but all this will have no effect on the poor young men who think that the whole world is safely lodged in the hind pockets of a clawhammer coat.

This is one of the evils that the newspapers are powerless to reform.

Mr. Edison in the South.

We present in another column an interview with Mr. Thomas A. Edison, America's greatest living scientist and inventor. Mr. Edison has established a laboratory in Charlotte, N. C., and THE CONSTITUTION commissioned Mr. W. E. Horne, a mining expert, to go to that place and talk with him concerning the development of the mineral resources of the south. Mr. Edison's operations in this direction being prompted by a desire to investigate fully the value and extent of southern minerals.

As will be seen from his interview, Mr. Edison thinks there is a great future for Georgia in the development of the mineral resources of the state. He thinks there are large deposits of nickel ore in the state which can be worked to great advantage. So well satisfied is he of the richness of the nickel properties of Georgia that he will soon come to this state, not only to make a careful study of them, but to join a local syndicate to work this ore.

THE CONSTITUTION commissioned Mr. Horne with an invitation to Mr. Edison to come to Atlanta. We are in receipt of a letter from the inventor stating that it is his purpose to pay Georgia a visit soon. He would have done so on this trip south, but has been called back north on urgent business. He hopes to accept the invitation of THE CONSTITUTION at an early date, and visit Atlanta and other points in the state.

Clean Municipal Politics.

THE CONSTITUTION never published an editorial that was more generally indorsed than that of yesterday in favor of clean municipal politics.

Just here let us make clear the fact that what we said was directed specially to city politics, and not at the contest for county commissioners. The race for positions on the latter board is being conducted, so far as we know, on a plane of openness that bodes no evil results.

Keep our local politics clean, and we will have a clean local government, as we now have, and must continue to have.

But The People Must Be Bosses.

Only a Dreamer.

Judge Albion W. Tourgee says that the southern novelists do well to paint the saintliness of the old master without delay, because the time is not far distant when negro novelists—colored Vereshtchagins who will make art a scourge of knotted cords—"will begin to throw light upon those two centuries and a half of horror."

The judge will find that he is not a prophet—he is only a dreamer. The negroes have been known to the rest of mankind for thousands of years. Ancient and modern civilizations have vainly attempted to raise them in the social and intellectual scale, but in their native Africa they are today just what they were three thousand years ago. They have from first to last shown themselves unable to create anything. They have lived in the world more or less in contact with civilized nations for countless centuries without making a beginning in science, art and literature. When given a start as in Liberia and Hayti, they have gone backward instead of progressing. Nowhere have they ceased to be barbarians except in the United States, under the protecting care and guidance of the whites.

To such a race, with such a history, Judge Tourgee looks for the powerful novelties of the future who will paint a gloomy and horrible picture of southern life before the war. If negro writers ever come to the front with such a story to tell they will belong to some future generation altogether ignorant of the facts of the case. The negroes now living, whether they are educated or illiterate, all agree that their old masters were their best friends—the kindest and best men in all the world. They may sometimes express ill-will towards some of the younger generation who never owned slaves, but never against their old masters. If these people who have come down to us from the past sustain the southern novelist in his honest account of the old slave days, it will strike the fair-minded observer that their testimony should have more weight than that of the negroes of the next century, when they speak of conditions with which they cannot be familiar.

But is there anything in the past history of the negro race to justify the belief of Judge Tourgee that these people who have stood still from the dawn of civilization down to the present time will suddenly leap forward as the masters of the highest of the creative arts? It is only the wild dream of a dreamer—a tale that is told, with nothing in it.

Was Colonel Jones Out of Order?

Some of Mr. Cleveland's friends in New York do not seem to be pleased with the activity of Colonel Charles H. Jones, of the St. Louis Republic, in nominating the democratic ex-president as a candidate in 1892. The New York World, indeed, which is supposed to be friendly to Mr. Cleveland, represents the zeal of Colonel Jones to such an extent as to allude to him in its editorial columns as a sort of "wild man from Borneo just come to town." Other newspapers and politicians are inclined to denounce the nomination as somewhat premature.

But, after all, what is the use of making a fuss about it? Colonel Jones has for some months been an outspoken champion of the renomination of Mr. Cleveland, and he has carried his zeal so far as to abuse other prominent democrats whose names have been mentioned in connection with the democratic nomination. For this reckless and unnecessary abuse Colonel Jones deserved to be rebuked, and he has been rebuked by THE CONSTITUTION and other democratic journals. Nevertheless, he has a perfect right to express his preference for

Mr. Cleveland, and to suggest his name for renomination at any time and in any place that may seem to him proper.

Colonel Jones's enthusiasm may tinge his actions and his words with a certain premature, so to speak, and he may, in the exuberance of his zeal, give offense to persons whose notions of political etiquette keep their democratic ideas in a suffocated condition; but the colonel has the right to his opinions, and he also has the right to express them. He has the right to do all he can to further his ideas of what is the best democratic policy, provided always that he will not so far forget what is due to harmony and good will as to abuse other prominent democrats whom he does not admire.

Mr. Cleveland is undoubtedly the most prominent democrat in the country at the present time, and the tone and temper of his admirable speech show that he is likely to retain that position for some time to come. But what may happen between now and 1892 is for no man to say.

The World's Fair.

The victory of Chicago in securing the location of the world's fair is due to a dash and energy which, if carried into the fair itself, cannot fail to make it the most complete in the history of public displays.

There was a strong feeling in Georgia for New York, born of the close business relations of our merchants and capitalists with those of that city, and the selection of New York would have been pleasing to our people. New York would have gotten the fair had it not been for Tom Platt injecting republican politics into it. Chicago, however, is a representative American city, with the energy, brains and money necessary to win success.

It is the duty of the people, therefore, to uphold the gallant city which has won the prize, for the fair will be an American display and should enlist the hearty co-operation of all Americans.

Mr. Cable Again.

Mr. Cable, who recently achieved notoriety in Nashville by going to the house of a negro and demanding something to eat, has been heard from again.

This time he addressed a republican club, and the presumption is that he got something to eat without demanding it, though if the occasion had arisen, he would have called for "vittles" with all the vociferousness possible to his treble voice.

Mr. Cable is still discussing the race question, the rights of the negro, and the general cusdoms of the southern white people. What Mr. Cable says is immaterial. However honest he may be he is a crank, and the negro question is altogether too practical to be handled or settled by cranks. His vocation is literature, and the status of the negro is not a literary question.

It is an easy matter for a self-constituted reformer to suggest reforms and remedies, but the negro question will have to be settled by time, patience and mutual forbearance. All of Mr. Cable's views on the matter are superficial and finicky. He approaches the question from the sentimental side, and sentiment will not settle it. Our advice to Mr. Cable is that he go on with his books.

An Important Railroad Arrangement.

Colonel R. F. Maddox, president of the Atlanta and Florida road, accomplished great good for Atlanta yesterday in his contract with Mr. Sparks, president of the Georgia, Florida and Southern road.

As will be seen by reference to his interview, printed in another column, we will have through trains running over the Atlanta and Florida, via Macon to Palatka, Florida, over the Florida Southern, instead of sixty days, unless there is providential interference.

This gives Atlanta another line to Macon, and an entirely new line to Florida. It is altogether probable that the contract made yesterday will result in putting a new bidder in the field for the Western and Atlantic road. The stock of the Atlanta and Florida road has been greatly embarrassed for some time, but this will give back the money to the stockholders with good profit. There is no doubt but that it will be a magnificent line into Florida, and that the business received from the Florida Southern will more than pay the interest on the indebtedness of the road.

The Atlanta and Florida road runs through one of the richest agricultural sections of Georgia. The land is well adapted to cotton, corn and fruits. This new arrangement will enhance every acre along this line, and greatly increase the value of the stock of the Florida Southern, and lands contiguous to that road, in Georgia and Florida.

Colonel Maddox richly deserves the thanks of the stockholders of the Atlanta and Florida road, for there never was a road in a worse condition, financially, than this road was when he took hold of it. He has not only more than doubled the earnings of the road and made it possible to float its debt by the local earnings of the road, but he has given it an outlet for southern business equal in advantage, if not better, than any of the plans that have been heretofore suggested, and there is no reason why the road today should not be considered one of the best in the state.

When connections north are arranged it will be a worthy competitor of the Richmond Terminal system. The people of the state should congratulate Colonel Maddox on his success, because with a weak road, about one hundred miles long, he has made a connection that will become the basis of a magnificent system for the whole state, and has demonstrated the fact that there has been considerable gain about the inability to build another system in opposition to the Richmond Terminal system. We have insisted all the time that while it was the duty of the people of this state to regulate, with the railroad commission, the railroads, there was not money enough in the United States that being concentrated on one system, would keep down another.

When the great trunk line between New York and Chicago was being built it was opposed by Dennis Kearney, who attempted to prejudice the people against it, because he said it was a monopoly. Every effort was made by that class of people to pull it down and pick it to pieces. Today there are four distinct trunk lines between these cities and a prospect of two others, soon to be built. When the Union Pacific was built across the continent it was denounced as a monopoly. Now we have four others to keep up with the immense increase of business that is carried from ocean to ocean by these lines, and the Rock Island system is rapidly

throwing out a line that will give us another transcontinental route to California.

Our state is developing rapidly. We want more railroads and we can find plenty of men with money to build them. Railroads will continue to be built until our people are so unjust and so exacting in legislation that capitalists will be afraid to put their money in stocks or bonds. We favor building up systems, and not tearing them down. The longer and better equipped they are, the better satisfied we will be. There is no county in the state of Georgia that will not be benefited if it is on a trunk line. There is a very great difference in being on a trunk line, on a road connected with a system, where you can ship for thousands of miles from your local agent, than to have to transfer 100 miles from your station.

We will hear more soon about this arrangement between President Maddox and President Sparks. They are not half done yet.

BREX McKINLEY has gone off with an over-worked conscience.

Boston hints that anybody can have Rev. Joseph Cook that wants him. Thanks. Boston made him, and Boston should keep him.

SOME of the northern papers want the democrats of Ohio to spare McKinley in redistricting the state. This is nonsense. A man with as big a conscience as McKinley has ought to be at home engaged in the pursuit of farming.

THE style in which Mr. Harrison, the civil service reformer, has turned out democrats ought to be a lesson to democratic civil service reformers.

CAN it be possible that Senator Blair has subsided? We shall examine the editorial columns of the Congressional Record with renewed interest.

ONCE more: Will Mr. Hon. William Chandler rise in his place and say that McLean and Dennis did not confess the Florida steal?

THE baseball question is as important at the north as the recognition of Brazil.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A society paper tells how Mrs. Wanamaker hakes shad. That is unimportant. If Mrs. Wanamaker will only be kind enough to bake her husband, that will be news worth publishing.

PROFESSOR WILLIAM JAMES, of Harvard, in his article on hypnotism, entitled "The Hidden Self," in the March Scribner, says: "I know a no-hypnotic man who, in her trances, knows facts which altogether transcend her possible normal consciousness, facts about the lives of people whom she never saw or heard of before. I am well aware of all the liabilities to which this statement exposes me, and I make it deliberately, having practically no doubt whatever of its truth. My own impression is that the trance condition is an immensely complex and fascinating thing, into the understanding of which we have hardly begun to penetrate, and concerning which any very sweeping generalization is sure to be premature. A comparative study of trances and subconscious states is one of the most urgent and important for the comprehension of our nature."

THE New York Telegram says: "John Jacob Astor was sixty-nine years of age. He was the richest man in this country, having control of about \$200,000,000. He was tall, handsome and vigorous, and bore his years well. In society he was regarded as the finest specimen of manhood the Astor family had ever put forward. He was an accomplished and well educated gentleman, of cultivated tastes and aristocratic bearing. He was the oldest representative of the Astor family, and the head and front of the household. His first wife was a daughter of Thomas Gibbs, of South Carolina, and the marriage occurred nearly forty-five years ago. Miss Gibbs had no great wealth to bring to the marriage, but she was a woman of family—indeed, her father used to declare that he could trace his lineage back to King John—and she was very beautiful. On her mother's side she came from an old Dutch family named Vandenhoven. The story in society at the time of John Jacob Astor's first marriage was that old Mr. Gibbs was so delighted with the match his daughter was making, that it was necessary to put him into a strait-jacket."

THE Fox and the Cock—A Quorum Counted. A hungry fox while on a Foreign Expedition, espied a Corpulent Leghorn Cock perched on the Bough of an Oak, and being possessed of the almighty power of a Circuit Rider bethought himself of obtaining a Square Meal.

"Come down, Colonel Chanticleer," said he, "and let us discuss the new Treaty." "What Treaty?" asked the Cock. "Why, did you not know that in a General Assembly of the Beasts and the Birds a four years' Truce has been declared, and after a Close Vote it was enacted that no Beast or Bird should depredate upon Another under severe penalties?"

"I am charmed to hear it," quoth the Cock. "By the way, I see my Old Friend, Towser, the Watch Dog, with several other dogs. Young Friends, all friends of mine, coming this way, who, perhaps, will be delighted to form your Acquaintance and discuss the Treaty with you. I shall take pleasure in introducing you." "Egad!" quoth Reynard, "excuse me. I remember when the Vote was taken these same Gentlemen were present and were counted as a quorum, though they did not vote. I fear the Treaty was a broken Reed. Ta-ta," and he hurried not.

THE Weasel and the Mouse—The Surplus. A half-starved Mouse crept through a Small August Hole into a Big Fat Grate, and after a fortnight's Feasting, being Bored with the Monotony of the Situation, attempted to Depart through the same Aperture by which he Entered. But so much had High Living developed his Adipose Tissue that he found "the Route" was not "at all Practicable." A Cyclical Weasel, observing his Embarrassment, caustically remarked: "My Young Democratic Friend, I trust that you are now a Convert to the Republican theory of the Necessity of getting rid of the Surplus."

STATE POLITICS.

"Shifty," a correspondent in the Franklin News, says: "One of two of our neighbors have hinted that they wanted office, and requested me to grant that they are agents out selling seed, for they are not. They are only candidates for agricultural commissioner out visiting their friends."

—There is a rapidly growing desire in this section for the next governor to come from southern Georgia, says the Bainbridge Democrat. True, there is the only southern Georgian who ever held the gubernatorial office, and hence we think it "a long time between drinks." But who is the man? is the question. Crisp must remain in congress, where he is the leader. Dubignon, the brightest young man in the state, is out of politics. The Hon. Henry G. Turner would be one of the ablest governors Georgia ever had, but he is invaluable at this time in congress. The veteran Tom Handeman will hardly offer. But the governor must be from Georgia.

—Editor Brahan says when you meet a man traveling through the state with ears of corn sticking in his pockets you must not take it for granted that they are agents out selling seed, for they are not. They are only candidates for agricultural commissioner out visiting their friends.

he would accept the republican nomination for congress, Colonel Darnell said he would not say now, although he had been urged to run by republicans all over the district, but, as his busiest time in the courts came on just at time when he should be out among the people, and as he was now holding a good office, he was undecided as to what he would do. A vigorous republican campaign will no doubt be waged throughout Georgia this year, whether there are any hopes of success or not.

—John E. Roop and W. A. Coleman, of Carroll county, are spoken of for legislative honors. Both of them have a strong following, and would make good members of the general assembly.

—In the county of Chattahoochee, says the Lumpkin Independent, A. D. Harp, his brother, L. Harp, and J. C. F. McCook, a brother-in-law of A. D. Harp, are said to be aspirants for senatorial honors.

—Milton county will, it is said, send Hon. J. A. Dodgen back to the legislature from that county.

THE STATE PRESS.

—The Athens Aanner came out Sunday with eleven pages filled with well-selected matter. Editor Gantt is improving the Banner with every issue, and Athens may well feel proud of Colonel Gantt and the Athens Banner.

—Editor Stacy, of the Brunswick Advertiser, is in favor of the Georgia press association making a trip to the Yosemite valley, and Editor Grubb, of the Darien Gazette, seconds the motion.

—The Columbus Sun of Sunday was a handsome issue of that paper, which seems to show that the life in the Sun, and the age of prosperity in Columbus. The paper was finely illustrated, containing pictures of the confederate monument, some of the handsomest public buildings in the city, and many of the leading and most successful enterprises of Columbus. THE CONSTITUTION is glad to see the Sun shine so brightly.

—The Tallapoosa Journal makes its appearance this week handsomely illustrated, showing the score or more manufacturing enterprises that have been established there. The issue in question is a credit to Hale & Mathews, proprietors of the Journal. With the illustrations will be found much matter of interest, going to show that Tallapoosa is on a substantial boom.

—The Georgia Press association, which holds its session this year in Savannah March 23rd, will likely go to Cuba upon the adjournment of the meeting. The programme will include a banquet at the Desoto, Savannah's new hotel, a visit to the north-tropical exposition at Jacksonville, and then on to Cuba. The Savannah, Florida and Western railway has arranged for transportation for the delegates as far as Tampa, and the fare from Tampa to Havana will be \$16. It is estimated that the entire cost of the trip will not exceed \$40.

—The Piedmont Patriot is the name of a new paper soon to be started at Jasper," says the Ellijay Courier. "It is to be an out-and-out republican paper, edited by Mr. J. S. Peterson, of Atlanta, who is said to be a deep-dyed-all-wool-ayard-very-republican, a trenchant writer and a fine statesman. The first issue will appear about the 15th of next month. The paper will be owned and managed by a stock company, whose purpose is to give the republicans of north Georgia a paper of their own politics that is reliable and will meet the demands. We wish the Patriot the success it deserves."

—The Thomaston Times is moving into its new quarters, on Madison street. The editorial rooms are said to be handsomely fitted up, and will be the first issue of the Times in its new quarters. Editor Triplett will give a banquet to his friends. During the summer months Colonel Triplett will keep on hand a large supply of cool lemonade, plenty of fans and cigars for all who call to see him.

Sherman Was Ready.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. When in front of Atlanta General Sherman attended a banquet given by General Hooker in honor of his brother-in-law, Dr. Thompson, then of the Baltimore and Ohio, and now of New York. Dr. Thompson was called upon to say grace, and as he said that he was among worldly, fighting men, he took the occasion to make a half hour's prayer, not asking for blessings upon the foot soldiers of the United States, but for the peace of the church in his prayer for mercy. He was just about to top off with a burning description of the sins of the lost, when General Sherman cried out:

"My God, will he never get through?" The guests were startled, and Dr. Thompson stopped abruptly. "Excuse me, doctor," said the general, suavely. "I was wondering if General Corse would ever get through to Atlanta, and I fear I disturbed you. Pray go on."

Seconds the Motion.

From the Chattanooga Times. We read THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION'S suggestion that a convention of northern men residing in the south be held at some central point during the year. The idea is excellent. If it shall be attempted the delegates should be as nearly as possible divided evenly in their politics, and their proceedings should be confined to the material and social condition of the northern men's adopted home. A full expression on these subjects by a thoroughly representative body of northerners who have cast their fortunes and made their permanent homes in and with and of the south, could not fail to at once benefit this section and improve the already much improved feeling between us and our northern brethren. Let us try it, anyhow.

The Missouri Crusaders.

From the Waycross, Ga., Reporter. The insane appeal to our imaginary "higher law" on the part of empty-headed or vicious fanatics is becoming too common to be tolerated; and women of the class who raided the saloons of Lathrop need to be reminded that such a road to public notoriety is no longer safe, even for the "gentle sex." Great as is undoubtedly the curse of drunkenness, we would rather tolerate it than suffer woman to nix herself by becoming a brazen-faced rioter on the public streets. Dark indeed will be the hour when woman descends from her social throne to compete, in the cock-pit or the "ring," with the sporting heroes of that Aspidochelone of America's cities, New York, or her Heloise, Chicago.

Will Have the Best.

From the Quilman Times. Colonel F. L. Stanton is now on the editorial staff of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. That paper manages to "get the best of that going."

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

CLEVELAND.—Mr. Cleveland wears long hair, and is growing fatter.

PARIS.—Madame Patti has spent \$500,000 on her place in Wales.

MILLER.—It is said that Joaquin Miller does not spell correctly.

GOULD.—Jay Gould has purchased nearly all the coal fields in the southwest.

PARIS.—The count of Paris, the father of the Duke of Orleans, was on McClellan's staff during the war.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

No Peaches This Year. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I have examined the peach trees on my place and find the limbs all bare. I have several varieties. The same applies to my neighbors' trees. Cherry and plums are not entirely dead, but have the appearance of dying. They will not bear this year. The apple and pear trees are not dead, but the crops if the bloomers are very dry, and I do not think they will bloom this year.

300 Whitehall. Canning Factories. MACON, Ga., February 20, 1890.—Editors CONSTITUTION: In your daily of the 20th I noticed an article headed "About Canning Factories" (editorial) in which the Tennille Enterprise estimates the cost of a factory at not more than \$2,000, turning out daily not less than 10,000 cans.

The truck farmers of Georgia ought to feel a great interest in industries of this character, and I am satisfied that a company of from \$5,000 to \$10,000 can easily be organized in and around Macon, provided a person will recommend and having experience in the business will come down and undertake it—especially if he will manifest his confidence in the business by taking a portion of the stock himself.

The Georgia Fruit and Vegetable exchange at Macon have authority by charter, to take stock in canning factories, and he would have this aid, also in making the business a success, by furnishing fruits and vegetables at reasonable prices, in addition to a subscription. Very respectfully, C. J. HARRIS.

RICH IN NICKEL.

MR. EDISON ON OUR ORES—IRON MAGNETITES.

Mr. Edison's Process Will Free Our Magnetites of Phosphorus—Then We Can Make Steel—Concentrating Ores.

Here is good news for Georgia, and it comes from no less a person than Mr. Thomas A. Edison.

He has established a laboratory at Charlotte, and his experts are ransacking the Piedmont country for certain ores which he can treat in great advantage by magnetic processes. Already he owns twenty iron mines, and he is quietly acquiring more.

THE CONSTITUTION commissioned a mining engineer to interview Mr. Edison on Georgia ores, and he sends a report which tells of his developments to come in Georgia magnetites, nickel ores and gold sulphates. The story is told fully by the correspondent. Atlanta will be glad to hear that he will visit the city soon.

An Interview With Edison. CHARLOTTE, N. C., February 24.—[Special.] I have seen Mr. Edison, and he told me things that will bring about big developments in Georgia.

But first a word as to his personality. Mr. Edison is a large man of about 180 pounds, one of the simplest and most unaffected of men. His manner makes him distinguished for his naturalness, but behind his genial countenance is apparent the power of a brain that can play with God Almighty's lightning, or, without shake of nerve, test the presence of sulphur in a volcano. His hands are soft, his dress plain, and it is not too much to say that he is not conscious of, or at least is indifferent to, his own worth. The sweet philosophy of content reassures the observer. His normal state is one of calm. He does not look at you inquiringly, as if he had lost confidence in humanity, but is urbane and unstudied in his graceful bearing. When abstracted his eyes seem to look away to some secret chamber of nature, some subterranean vault where, by telephonic connection, the forces of nature talk with him.

He is particularly interested in the gold sulphates, which attracted his attention to the south. He has a process by which the lower grades of these ores can be profitably worked. The old chlorine process of separating the gold costs six or seven dollars a ton. Mr. Edison dispenses with the use of chlorine and separates the gold by electricity or magnetism. It is a much cheaper process, and the dangerous gases generated by the other are avoided. There is a great deal of this ore in Georgia, and Mr. Edison will be glad to examine samples sent him at his Orange, New Jersey, laboratory. He says, "Any \$10 sulphate I can and will treat, conditions being equitable."

There is an important matter for Georgia in working the nickel. I showed Mr. Edison some of our nickel ore, and he pronounced it good. "I could work that if it only had two per cent of nickel," said he, "there are immense quantities of nickel ore in Canada, but there is a duty of fifteen cents a pound on it, and if that duty remains this ore will revolutionize the business."

There are immense quantities of this ore in Georgia, and with the exception of a little in Alabama and North Carolina, Georgia has almost a monopoly of it in the country. Mr. Edison proposes to join a local syndicate to work this ore and, when he comes to Atlanta, will thoroughly investigate the matter. Mean time his experts will examine nickel properties.</

NICKEL

OUR ORES—IRON

Will Free Our Mac-
phersons—Then We
penetrating Ores.

Georgia, and it comes
from Mr. Thomas A.

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With Edison.

February 24.—[Special.]
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ATLANTA AND FLORIDA

THE LITTLE ROAD LOOKS UP AS A POSSIBLE W. AND A. RIDDER.

The Columbus Southern Completed to Dawson—About the Gainesville Railroad—Augusta, Gibson and Sandersville.

Here is an independent short line to Florida. It is not on paper or in the air, but will be in actual operation within the next sixty days, provided no unlooked-for hindrance occurs.

The medium which gives to Atlanta this new and important outlet southward is the Atlanta and Florida, through a traffic arrangement with the Macon and Birmingham and Georgia Southern and Florida, perfected yesterday by President R. F. Maddox, of the Atlanta and Florida, and President Sparks, of the Georgia Southern and Florida.

There is no end to the possibilities which may grow out of this combination.

A RIDDER FOR THE WESTERN AND ATLANTIC.

Besides giving Atlanta another and independent route to Macon, southern Georgia and Florida, to the banks of the St. Johns, it also creates another bidder for the Western and Atlantic.

With the Atlanta and Florida and the Western and Atlantic under one control, and a traffic arrangement with the Georgia Southern and Florida, of which the Macon and Birmingham is but a division, or branch, a more direct route to south Georgia and Florida than any of the present existing ones would be obtained.

Then a connection at Chattanooga with the Louisville and Nashville and other lines, would open to the new short line a vast deal of business now monopolized by the Richmond Terminal.

All this is not mere speculation. It is an absolute fact, except, of course, the control, as yet, of the Western and Atlantic.

Colonel R. F. Maddox, president of the Atlanta and Florida, yesterday signed the contract securing the connection with the Georgia Southern and Florida.

This connection will be, or rather is, at Culoden, seventy miles from Atlanta, and thirty-five miles from Macon, by the Macon and Birmingham.

STRAIGHT TO FLORIDA.

Think of thirteen hours from Atlanta to Palatka, Fla. A little more than half the time required by the Terminal system.

The Georgia Southern and Florida, which has just recently been completed from Macon to Palatka, by Colonel Sparks, is in a direct line through south Georgia to Florida. It is just 285 miles—considerably shorter than by the Savannah, Florida and Western.

While the arrangement brought about by Colonel Maddox is of great importance to the people of Atlanta, of greater importance, probably, than any other enterprise of the past year or more, it is especially of vital consequence to the Georgia Improvement company, the owner of the Atlanta and Florida.

WILL NOT BE SOLD.

It places that road on a solid paying basis, and insures to it a patronage that puts it beyond the possibility of financial embarrassment in the future, as well as relieving it of its present uncertain circumstances. In other words, the Atlanta and Florida is now too good to be bought. It is an important part of a very important independent system, and it will require no small amount of scheming to effect its gobbling up by any of the other monopoly systems.

Right here it may be proper to disabuse the public mind with regard to the exact position of the Atlanta and Florida. Not a few have held the belief that the road was in control of the Central, because of Colonel Gabbett's connection with it. This, Colonel Maddox claims, is without foundation whatever. The Atlanta and Florida belongs to the Georgia Improvement company, and it is more than likely that it will remain so for some time to come at least.

BONDS ISSUED.

Eight hundred and forty thousand dollars in fifty years six per cent gold bonds have been issued by the Atlanta and Florida, \$8,000 for every mile of the road. Some of these bonds have already been placed, and the balance will, without doubt, soon be disposed of. They have just been received by President Maddox, and as yet no active effort has been made to place them.

The bonds are first mortgage bonds, and Colonel Maddox says he considers them a good investment as could be made. He says they were good before the deal of yesterday was consummated, but now, after that, they are doubly so.

A number of gentlemen interested in the Atlanta and Florida were seen yesterday, and all were enthusiastic over the outcome of the negotiation, which had been perfected by Colonel Maddox.

PERFECTING THE DEAL.

Yesterday morning Colonel W. B. Sparks, president of the Georgia Southern and Florida, Judge Gustin, and Chief Engineer Wells arrived in the city.

Colonel Maddox was in conference with them all morning at the Kimball, discussing and arranging the details of a traffic agreement. Such an arrangement was not wholly unexpected, and the presence in the city of these three gentlemen, and the conference between them and Colonel Maddox was taken as full of meaning. It was portentous—either of a combine, a scoop, or what it really was.

At the conclusion of the conference at the Kimball, Colonel Maddox was seen at his office and asked regarding the rumored deal.

COLONEL MADDOX TALKS.

"Yes," he replied, "we held an important meeting this morning. Colonel Sparks was here, by agreement, for the purpose of arranging a traffic business between the Atlanta and Florida and his road, the Georgia Southern and Florida."

"You see, after the Georgia Southern and Florida had been completed, and extended from Macon to Palatka, 285 miles, that company began another road from Macon to Birmingham. This, the Macon and Birmingham, has been completed—that is, the grading has been completed—from Macon to Culoden, where it crosses the Atlanta and Florida, right to the result of our negotiations is that we will connect at this point for Macon and Florida. Our interview was perfectly satisfactory, and the traffic agreement is permanent. The papers have been signed, and in sixty days our trains will be running into Macon."

"This will be of great advantage to you, won't it?"

"It will almost double the present business of the Atlanta and Florida. Cars will run through from here to Macon and to Palatka, Fla., and the business from Palatka will add largely to our road, as it gives us a new and independent short line into Florida, right to the banks of the St. Johns. I asked Colonel Sparks what would be the nature of the traffic he would send over the Atlanta and Florida. He replied that he would send

THIRTY CARS OF LUMBER A DAY, with immense quantities of vegetables and watermelons and other products. This is the

best streak of luck the Atlanta and Florida has had, and its great success is now assured."

"Is the Atlanta and Florida independent?"

"Yes, entirely so. All the roads that center in Atlanta, I believe, are controlled by one system, and while our road is not connected with any road in any shape or form whatever, yet we want the most friendly relations to exist between us all. The Georgia Improvement company consists largely of the most enterprising citizens of Atlanta, and there is no reason why any conflict should exist between the Atlanta and Florida and other roads centering in Atlanta."

COLONEL GABBETT AND THE A. AND F.

"Our road has been put down as belonging to the Terminal system?"

"That was very natural from the fact that Colonel Gabbett is associated with us, and is in charge of the Central system also."

Colonel Maddox said he opposed the passage of the Olive bill by the last legislature, because he believed the Georgia railroad commission was sufficient to take control of the question involved in the bill.

The stockholders of the Georgia Improvement company have been waiting a long time for good news. If they will wait a while longer they may all yet take a ride.

COLUMBUS SOUTHERN.

The Columbus Southern is running trains into Dawson, and the people of that thriving little city are jubilant.

Last Thursday, at 10 o'clock, the first Columbus Southern train crossed the corporate limits, and within a day or two a regular schedule will be put into effect.

General Manager Sam Parrott has tendered the stockholders a free excursion to Columbus, and arrangements for this event are being made on a great scale.

Already the workmen are busy extending. On to Albany is the plan.

NEWTON'S BROTHER.

Harry McDonald killed at Wacha in the Indian Territory.

Harry McDonald, a brother of Deputy Marshal New McDonald, was buried yesterday at Wacha, Indian Territory.

The young man is well remembered in Banks county, where he was born and brought up, and in Gainesville and Athens where he afterwards lived. He left here about eight years ago to make his fortune in the territory.

For some time he was in charge of a store at Wacha, and afterwards at Purcell.

He was probably on a visit to Wacha at the time of his death, and the details are not known. The messages received here read: "Harry was killed by horse last night. Wire instructions."

And another: "Will bury at Wacha station where accident occurred. Will write particulars."

Mr. McDonald was just twenty-eight years old and unmarried. His brother, Mr. New McDonald, and his mother, are residents of Atlanta, and he has a number of relatives in Georgia.

A QUIET WEDDING.

A Motor Man Steals a March on His Bride's Mother.

Mr. J. J. Greer and Miss Lee were quietly married by Justice Horton Sunday morning.

Mr. Greer had been paying attention to Miss Lee, who resided with her mother, a widow lady, on Marietta street, for some time. The mother objected, but the young people were bent on being married. So on Sunday morning Mr. Greer, who is a motor man on a Fulton county electric car, stole a march on Mrs. Lee. He went to her home while she was away, and asked Miss Lee to accompany him to church. She agreed, but instead of going to church they went to Judge Horton's and were married. Their friends offered many congratulations.

Mrs. Jones' Funeral.

Yesterday the funeral of Mrs. Mary Jones, the aged mother of Detective W. L. Jones, occurred at the residence, No. 110 Gullitt street, and there were many friends present to pay their last respects to the memory of the good old lady, who was so long a patient sufferer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have the sympathies of many friends in their bereavement.

Death of a Child.

Yesterday Virion, the ten months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forrester, died at their residence, No. 560 Martin street.

Mr. Forrester is an engineer running on No. 3 of the Metropolitan dummy line, and has many friends who sympathize with him and his wife in their sad loss. The funeral will occur today.

Tribute to a Good Man.

The following is what the Sanford, Fla., daily Journal says about Judge J. A. Hayden.

Judge J. A. Hayden, one of our most respected citizens, died on Saturday night last, after a lingering illness. The funeral services occurred at the Presbyterian church this morning at 11 o'clock, in the presence of a large concourse of relatives and friends. The remains of the late Judge Hayden, who was a native of Georgia, were sent to Atlanta, Ga., this afternoon for interment. During the funeral services, as an earnest of the high regard felt for the deceased, an estimated friend and fellow-citizen, Judge J. A. Hayden, died on Saturday night last, at 11:30 o'clock at his residence on Orange avenue, near Fort Road.

Judge Hayden was born in Connecticut in the year 1810, and moved to Georgia during the year 1830, where he resided until 1875, at which time he moved to Fort Road, where he has since lived. A life of quiet retirement has been his of late years, and now a life of peace, eternal peace, is his.

Being a man of great intelligence and business management, he was successful in business and accumulated much property, but, while laying up "treasure on earth," he did not forget to lay up "treasure in heaven," and some fifty years ago he embraced the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and united with the Presbyterian church, of which church he has since remained a consistent member.

As a neighbor he was universally respected and loved, but none but his sorrowing wife, children and grand children knew him fully—always ready and eager to gratify any expressed or implied desire of his neighbors.

A large number of friends gathered at the Presbyterian church this morning, there with his sorrowing family, to bid the last tribute of respect to the departed friend and citizen. The remarks made by Rev. J. T. Lapey, D. D., were well chosen and comforting, while the hymns were unusually appropriate and well rendered.

The remains accompanied by Mr. E. Hayden were forwarded by the afternoon train to Atlanta, Ga., where dear ones are waiting to lay their dear father in his last resting place.

He is at rest, but we know that his spirit is alive in that blessed home where there is no sorrow, no pain, no tears.

"Asleep in Jesus, Blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep."

D.

When you think your children have worms, ask your druggist for Dr. Bull's Worm Destroyers, and do not take any other. They taste good and are always sure.

DYSPEPSIA in its worst forms will yield to the use of Carter's Little Red Pills, aided by Carter's Little Liver Pills. They not only relieve present distress but strengthen the stomach and digestive apparatus.

Subscribe for stock in the fifth series of the Hibbert Building and Loan association. Peter F. Clark, secretary and treasurer, office Capital City bank.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effective relief is found in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Trochee." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

Today Sam'l W. Goode & Co. Sell at Auction, at 3:30 p. m., 6-room house with all modern improvements on lot 75x180 feet, No. 363 Whitehall street.

FRUITFUL DIETABLE COCOA Does not distress and adds flesh and weight.

"Throw physic to the dogs," and use Angostura Bitters, for good digestion, and a healthy appetite. Sole Mfrs., Dr. J. G. B. Siegel & Sons. Ask your druggist.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

A DEPUTY MARSHAL AND AN ESCAPED PRISONER HAVE IT OUT.

New McDonald's Thrilling Adventure Over in South Carolina—The Deputy Comes Back with Two Prisoners.

There is a prisoner named Newman Murphy in Fulton county jail, a revenue prisoner, whose generally battered appearance of countenance attracted much attention yesterday.

One eye was black and bulged out, and there were a number of smaller bruises and cuts.

The story of the fight is interesting.

AFTER ANOTHER MAN.

Deputy Marshal New McDonald had a warrant for Abner Stanbridge, who broke his pledge and escaped from the officer's custody at Toccoa about a year ago.

Stanbridge was originally from Habersham county, but after he escaped he moved over into South Carolina.

The deputy landed a few days ago that Stanbridge was working at a sawmill near Walthalla. He took Mr. J. C. Thomas, of Toccoa, with him, and went to South Carolina for his man.

Friday night they arrived at the mill. One of them lighted a handful of shavings and together they went in to look for him.

There were two men, instead of one.

They both started up at sight of the deputy.

One man was Abner Stanbridge and the other was Newman Murphy.

ANOTHER ESCAPED PRISONER.

In an instant Murphy was upon the deputy. He was unarmed and the deputy had no time to draw his pistol.

They locked, and the struggle began.

With great presence of mind Mr. Thomas covered Stanbridge with his revolver.

"Move," said he, "and I'll kill you!"

WATCHING THE FIGHT.

Murphy fought like a madman.

He is about six feet high, and of great strength. The man was considerably smaller, but known to be one of the nerviest and best on the force.

They were struggling over blocks, chips, logs, and heaps of shavings, and two or three times they fell, only to come up together and continue the struggle.

The moonshiner was fighting for his liberty. The deputy hardly knew what he was fighting for, but knew that to loosen his grip was to risk his life.

It was a terrible struggle.

Mr. Thomas kept a handful of shavings burning for a light, so that in case of last emergency he would know where to shoot. In the meantime he kept his revolver on Stanbridge to keep him from assisting Murphy, and together the two men—captor and prisoner—watched the struggle with that dim and flickering light.

THE DEPUTY'S LUCK WITH HIM.

They had tugged for about twenty minutes, neither man for an instant releasing his hold, when the deputy, seeing that he was not getting on, turned to the other man and he was thrown with terrific force. He was stunned by the fall, and when he was able to walk he saw the handcuffs on his wrist.

The prisoners were brought in together, and are now in Fulton-county jail.

TAKE IT GOOD NATURALLY.

Both the men take their recapture good naturedly.

"I heard Newt was a pretty good one," said Murphy, yesterday, "an' I jes thought I'd try 'im on. He got the drop on me, an' it was all fair 'n' square. I'd like like the devil to come back here, though."

"Me, too," said Stanbridge. "I didn't have no show at all, though. That fellow had his pistol right there before I was awake good, an' he kep' his eyes skinned, too."

It was a peculiar coincidence that the two escaped prisoners were found together. The marshal expected to find Stanbridge, but had no idea of finding Murphy.

Both men expect to plead guilty to offenses committed months ago. Their trials will be had in a few days.

RACHEL AND LEAH.

The Story of Their Lives Told by Dr. Barrett in His Fourth Lecture.

In spite of the thunder, lightning and rain a good sized congregation assembled at St. Luke's cathedral yesterday at 4:30 p. m.

The abbot of the cathedral, Dean Barrett, delivered his fourth lecture on Jacob's wives, Rachel and Leah. Nothing that Shakespeare had ever written he said, was truer than this: "The course of true love never did run smooth," and it was illustrated in the lives of the two Bible characters, which were to be considered. Jacob was not some respect as a man, and his conduct toward his brother Esau was marked by criminal duplicity, and up to the time that he turned his face toward Mesopotamia, the land of his fathers, and at night he stole away, leaving his brother Esau to find out the truth.

After that vision he was a better man. Reaching the home of his Uncle Laban he found all the stores in the house, and there first met Rachel, whom he saluted with a kiss which, she being his first cousin, he had a right to do. Then he lifted up his voice and wept, though no one said the lecturer, knew why he did so. The name Rachel means "beautiful in form and person," and Jacob fell in love with her father's daughter, and helped her to water her father's flock and accompanied her home. There Rachel's older sister, Leah, fell in love with Jacob, and her father, Laban, foisted her on him with the agreement that he should work seven years for her.

To this Jacob agreed, but finding out his father-in-law's duplicity, he insisted on taking Rachel also, and a week later married the wife of his choice, agreeing also to work seven years for her. Laban's deceit was Jacob's punishment for his false dealing with Esau, and the punishment of which was "Be sure your sin will find you out."

Rachel was a pretty woman, but weak and frivolous, and not too honest, as was proved by the fact of her father's dishonesty. But Jacob loved her well, and after her death she was not long-lived—buried her in a grave near Bethlehem, which is still pointed out to travelers.

Leah, on the other hand, never had much of her husband's love, but was, to compensate for its loss, blessed with the love of her children. While sin always brings punishment, as it did in Leah's case, yet the Almighty always tempers his punishment with mercy.

G. W. ADAIR'S AUCTION SALES.

G. W. Adair's approaching auction sales are very important.

Inman Park, THURSDAY, 27TH FEBRUARY, AT 2 P. M.—He will sell 50 lots in Inman Park. Free ride on the Edgewood Electric line to sale and return. See plats and advertisements.

Legal Sales at Court House, ON TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4TH, AT 10 O'CLOCK sharp, he will sell before the courthouse door, 2 lots, with 10 room houses, on corner of McAlister and Pine streets.

Also at same place, and at 10 o'clock sharp, the best farm and wood land in Fulton county, for the administrators of Hon. Clark Howell, deceased. Note advertisements and plats.

This property could be examined before the sale.

On Same Day, at 11:30 sharp, he will sell upon the premises, on the corner of Decatur and Howell streets, that valuable property which has been owned by the late John Howell, deceased. From there he will go to

2 O'clock P. M., Sharp, to the corner of Georgia avenue and Frazier streets, where he will sell those 10 beautiful lots of the Jacobs' estate.

Call and get plats, go out and examine each piece, and be on the spot promptly, as there will be no delay.

Progress.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Figs is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

A BULLET HOLE IN HIS HAT.

Deputy J. F. Osborne, of Atlanta, Tells How He was Ambushed.

In yesterday's CONSTITUTION was a special from Clayton, Ga., about an ambuscade in which Deputy Marshal J. F. Osborne, of Atlanta, narrowly escaped, figuring as a dead man.

The name was mis-printed "Austin," and not many Atlanta people guessed that the deputy was their fellow townsman.

Mr. Osborne was in the marshal's office yesterday, and told the story of his escape.

"I arrived, Ezekiel Ledbetter," said he, "one morning about daylight. He was in bed, covered up. He submitted all right, but wanted to see his brother, Will Ledbetter, who was about half a mile away. By the time 'Zekiel was dressed, his brother arrived."

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PERKINS MFG. CO.
LEATHER, LATH, SHINGLES
DOORS, SASH & BLINDS
MADE IN AMERICA

CLOTHING.

L. GODFREY & CO.,
147 Gaspee St., Providence, R. I.

FUNERAL NOTICE.
MILLER—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Miller and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Boynton are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. W. E. Miller

8 W. Wall St. (CENTENNIAL BUILDING)
Riles and other Automatic and Plain Governor Engines
Freight Elevators, Wood and Iron-Work
and Blanks, Exhaust Meters, Steam

ATLANTA, GA.
Engines, Steam Boilers, Iron Tanks, Passenger
Machinery, Planer Knives and Moulding
Machines, Injectors, Pulleys, Shafting, &c.

17 AND 19 WHITEHALL STREET.

feb 7 - fri sun tues

